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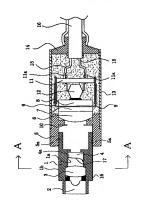
## (54) 【発明の名称】 撮像装置

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 回転非対称な表面形状を有する光学素子を含む光学系の正確且つ高精度な位置決めが可能な撮像装置を提供すること。

类明纪县

【解決手段】 機像装置は、回転非対称な表面形状を有 方光学素子 4 を含んだ対物光学系と、回転非対称な間口 形状を有する明るご紋り17と、固体機像素子8と、こ たしを保持する保持手段1,5 には、光軸に対する回転方 向の位置出し手段(非円形部)4 a,1 a,1 b,5 a がそれぞれ設けられ、前記明るご紋り17は前記光学素 子 4 の表面に蒸着されている。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

[請求項1] 回転非対称な表面形状を有する光学業子 を少なくとも一つ合んだ光学系と、回転非対称な開口形 状を有する明るさ紋りと、副体操像素子と、前記光学素 子、明るさ紋り及び固体操像素子を夫々保持する保持手 段とを有する操像装置において、前記光学素子と明るさ 紋りの光輪に対する回転方向の位置出し手段を設けたこ とを特徴とする損機装置。

[請求項2] Zを光学系の光軸、Aを係数、Xを固体 機像素子の調素配列の水平(走査)方向(モニターの水 平方向)と平行で前記 Z軸に直交する軸、Yを固体機像 素子の調素配列の垂直(走査方向に直交)方向(モニタ 上の重直方的)と平行で前記 Z軸に直交する軸とした とき、前記光学素子はZ=A(X3+Y3)を満たす3 次元曲面で表わされる表面形状を有している請求項1に 記載の構像を表

[請求項3] 前配光学素子及び/又は明るさ絞りは、 非円形部分を含む外形を有していて、該非円形部分により前記固体操像素子に対する回転位置決めが行われるようになっている請求項」と記載の機像装置。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、回転非対称な表面 形状を有する光学素子を少なくも一つ合んだ対物光学 系と、回転非対称な開口形状を有する明るさ絞りと、固 体撮像素子とを有する操像装置に関する。

#### [00002]

【従来の技術】近年、内規範の細長い増入先端部にてC Dなどの固体増像素子を内敷させ、固体構像素子の機像 面上に観察対象部位の観察像を対物レンズで結像させて 得られる電気信号を、信号ケーブルを介して内視鏡の外 部に設置した画像処理接響へ送地、画像信号に変換し てモニター上に観察対象部位の画像を表示させることに より観察が行えるようにした電子内視鏡が広く利用され でいる。

[0003]また、観察像を固体撮像業子上に結像させるのに用いられる対物レンズも多様化しており、複雑な 表面形状を有する対物レンズが組み込まれることもある。例えば、PCT/US 96/01514などに開 デされているように、回転非対称な光学素子を用いて光学系の空間周波数特性を変換し、光学系の被写界深度を 拡大するようにした技術が提案されている。この技術の場合、回転非対称な光学素子により回転非対称なポケ

(回転非対称な収差) が発生するため、電気的な信号処理によりこのボケを補正し、結果として通常のレンズ系 を用いる場合よりも造かに広い被写界深度範囲に渡って 高画質の画像が得られるという特徴を有している。

#### 【発明が解決しようとする課題】

【0004】ところで、通常、この目的で用いられる信 号処理系は、光学像が或る特定の状態にあることを前提 として構成されているので、光学像が予定のものとは異なる状態になると、補正が効かなくなり、画質が大きく 外化してしまうという問題点がある。また、この網の撮像装置では、回転計判称な透面形状を有する光学素子を 用いるので、回転対称な通常のレンズを用いる場合とは 異なり、光学素子の高精度の位置決めと回転方向の正確 な位置決步が必要となる。

【0005】本発明は、従来技術の有するこのような問題点に鑑みてなされたものであり、その目的とするところは、回転非対称な表面形状を有する光学素子を含む光学系の正確且つ高精度の位置決めが可能な場像装置を提供することにある。

#### [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため、本発明による撮像装置は、回転非対称な表面形状を有する光学業子を少なくとも一つ含んだ光学系と、回転非対称な開口形状を有する明古さ较りと、回転機像業子を夫々保持する保持手段とを有する機像接個において、前配光学業子と明るさ較りの光軸に対する回転方向の位置出し手段を設けたことを特徴としている。

【0007】本発明によれば、2を光学系の光触、Aを 係数、Xを固体機像条子の画素配列の水平(走査)方向 (モニターの水平方向)と平行で前記 Z 軸に直交する 軸、Yを固体機像集子の画業配列の垂直(走塞方向に直 変)方向(モニター上の垂直方向)と平行で前記 Z 軸に 直交する軸としたとき、前記光学素子は Z = A (X3 + Y3)を構たす3次元曲面で表わされる表面形状を有し ている。

【0008】また、本発明によれば、前配光学素子及び /又は明るさ終りは、非円形部分を含む外形を有してい て、該非円形部分により前配固体操像素子に対する回転 位置決めが行われるようになっている。

#### [00009]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を図示 した実施例に基づき説明する。

#### 実施例1

(3)

カバーガラス、8は凸レンズ6と光学的中心を一致させ た状態でカバーガラス7に接着固定されていて撮像面側 の面の端部にフレキシブルリード9がバンプ接合されて いるCCDなどの固体撮像素子、10は開口中心が凸レ ンズ6の光学的中心と一致するようにCCD保持枠5に 取り付けられたフレア絞り、11は固体撮像素子8の撮 像面とは反対側の面に電気絶縁性接着剤により接着固定 された電子部品(トランジスタ)12を介して保持され ていて両側面にフレキシブルリード9の各自由端が半田 付けされている回路基板、13はCCD保持枠5の嵌着 されたシールドケース、14はシールドケース13の開 口端を閉塞するケーブルホルダー、15は回路基板11 に接続固定された複数の接続端子11aに夫々接続され た複数の信号ケーブル、16は複数の信号ケーブル15 を束ねてケーブルホルダー14に挿通された信号ケーブ ル束である。

【00101元レンズ6とカバーガラス7と固体場像素子8は、紫外線硬化と熱硬化作用型の光学接着前によ フレア粒910や固体機像素子8の光学時や10元 レンズ6の光線と一致させた状態で互いに接着固定されているが、回転非対格光学素子4に7発生する回転非対 修業子8の光学的中心を光地に対して偏心させて設けて も良い。回路基板110電子部品12が設けられているが、9両間の面には、図元とかがチップコンデンサ やチップ抵抗などの電子部品が高能点クリー上半田によ り接続固定されている。フレキシブルリード9には電気 砂線のためポリイミドテープが貼られており、CCD保 持枠5とシールドケース13とケーブルホルダー14と で画成された空間には接着例が充填されていて、これら の構成部品を一体的に固定している。

【0011] 回転非対称光学素子4の表面(凸レンズ3 側の面)の形状は、凹レンズ2と凸レンズ3及び6を 立対物光学系の光輪中心をX輪及び7輪の頻点としたと き、2=A(X3+Y3)を満たす3次元曲面である。 この場合、2輪とX軸とY軸は互いに直交しており、2 鵯は対物光学系の光軸、Aは係数、X輪は回体振像素子 多の画素配列の水平(走直)方向(モニターの水平方 向)と平行、Y軸は固体機像素子8の画素配列の乗直

(走査方向に直交)方向(モニター上の垂直方向)と平 行である。この表面には、図2に示すように正方形の開 口部17aを有する明るさ絞り17が蒸着により設けら れていて、門レンズ2と凸レンズ3を透過して入射して 来た光束を所定の大きさに絞るようになっている。

【0012】 回転計対称光学素子4の裏面(付上ンズ6 側の面)は平面であり、レンズ保持枠1に設けられた突 当部に付き当てられて位置決めされた状態で外周部がレ ンズ保持枠1に接着固定されている。また、回転計対称 光学素子4の円周の一部には非円形部4 aが設けられて いて、この非円形部4 aがされに対応してレンズ保持枠 1の内周面に形成された非円形部1a(図4参照)と係 合することにより、回転非対称光学素子 4 の回転方向の 位置決めが行われている。この例では、円形のレンズの 外周部の対向する一部分を平均にすることにより非円形 部が形成されている。従って、回転非対称光学素子 4 は レンズ保持枠1に対し光軸を中心とする回転方向にも高 精度の位置決めがなされ得る。図2に示す実施例では、 非円形部4 a が回転非対称光学素子4の一箇所のみに設 けられているが、図3に示すように対向する二箇所に設 けられても良く、その数は限定されない。この場合、レ ンズ保持枠1にも対応して非円形部1aが二箇所に設け られることは云うまでもない。図示しないが同様にレン ズ保持枠1とCCD保持枠5にそれぞれ非円形部を設 け、レンズ保持枠1の非円形部1bとCCD保持枠5の 非円形部5aを係合させることにより回転方向の位置決 めを行っている。即ち、回転非対称光学素子4と固体撮 像素子8は光軸を中心とした回転方向に高精度に位置決 めされることになる。以上により、回転非対称光学素子 4の表面形状が Z = A (X3 + Y3) を満たす形状の場 合、X軸は固体撮像素子8の画素配列の水平(走査)方 向(モニター上の水平方向)と平行、且つ、Y軸は固体 撮像素子8の画素配列の垂直(走査方向に直交)方向 (モニター上の垂直方向) と平行となるように、光軸 (2軸)を中心とした回転方向に高精度に位置決めする ことが可能となる。

【0013】ここで、回転非対称光学素子4の製造方法 について説明する。この回転非対称光学素子4はモール ドまたはプレス等により形成されるが、その形成工程に おいて、図2に示すように素子表面の光学的に光束が通 渦することのない部分にアライメントマーク(基準マー ク) 4 b を設ける。例えば、図示しないがプレス型に素 子の表面形状と共にアライメントマーク4 bの型が刻み 込まれており、プレス工程で素子の表面形状を形成する のと同時にアライメントマーク4 b が打ち込まれる。ア ライメントマーク4bは図2及び3に示すように少なく とも二つ設けられ、例えば十字型をしている。次に、こ のアライメントマーク4bを基準として、蒸着によって 形成される明るさ絞り17の開口部17aをパターニン グする。実施例では開口部17aの形状を正方形とした が、長方形、八角形、四形その他何れにしても良い。ま た、回転非対称光学素子4の中心と開口部17aの中心 とを所定量ずらしても良い。非円形部4aも同様にして アライメントマーク4 bを基準にして加工される。

[0014] このように、回転非対称な光学素子であっても製造時にアライメントマーク4 b が刻み込まれているので、次工程において素子の方向性を容易に判別することができ、また、このアライメントマーク4 b を基準として、蒸縮により素子の表面上に高精度で光学終りを
形成することが可能である。素子外形の非円形能もアライメントマーク4 b を基準に高精度で位置決めされてか

ら加工処理されるので、精度の高いこの種光学素子を製造することが可能となり、レンズ枠内への素子の高精度な位置決め及び保持が容易である。また、アライメントマーク4 b は光線が通過しない部分に刻設されているので、光学的に何らの影響を及ぼすこともない。

【0015】ところで、本発明による撮像装置では、回 転非対称光学素子4により回転非対称なボケ(回転非対 称な収差) が発生しているため、通常のピント出しはで きない。通常のピント出し(光軸方向(Z方向)の調 整)作業では、所定位置にチャート等の被写体を置き、 その像をモニターで観察しながらピントが合うようにレ ンズ保持枠1とCCD保持枠5の光軸方向の調整を行 い、両者を固定するようにしている。しかし、本実施例 では、回転非対称光学素子4により回転非対称なポケ (回転非対称な収差) が発生しているため、上記のよう な通常のピント出しはできない。従って、本実施例の場 合は、電気的な信号処理を併用し、回転非対称なボケ (回転非対称な収差)を補正した像をモニターで観察し ながら、上述のピント出し作業を行なうようにする。 【0016】また、レンズ保持枠1の外周面に形成され た非円形部1b (図4参照)とCCD保持枠5の内周面 に対応して形成される非円形部5 a (図1参照) に自由 度(アソビ)を残して置くようにして、上記の信号処理 を併用したピント出し作業の際に、レンズ保持枠1とC CD保持枠5の回転方向の調整を行って固定するように しても良い。この場合には、光学系のピント出し作業と 回転非対称光学素子4の回転方向の位置出し作業とを同 時に行えるので便利である。また、画像を基に調整を行 なうため、信号処理で規定している収差と実際の光学系 で発生している収差との間のズレ量を最小にすることが できる。従って、画質を向上させることができると共 に、製造段階での歩留まりも向上させることが可能とな る。

【0017】このように、本実施例によれば、回転非対 体な表面形状を有する光学素子を用いても、この光学素 子とこの光学素子を保持するレンズ保持棒とに対応す る非円形部の如き光軸に対する回転方向の位置出し手段 を設けたから、この光学素子を高精度で位置決めするこ とができ、また、回転非対称な間に形状を有る明るさ 絞りもこの光学素子の表面に蒸着されているので、同様 に高精度で位置決めされて十分な光学性能を実現するこ とができるよ

#### 【0018】実施例2

図5は未契明に係る(竹規規用) 操像装置の第2実施例 の全体構成を示す前面図、図6は図5に示した撮像装置 の外類終料限。図7は図5に示した撮像装置に用いられ ている回転非対称光学素子の斜視図、図8は図5のB-B線新面図、図9(a)は図7に示したのとは異なる回 転非対称光学素子の正面図、図9(b)は図9(a)の C-0線新面図である。図中、第1実施解に示したのと 実質上同一の部材及び部分には同一符号が用いられ、設明は省略されている。この実施例は、回転非対称光学素子4の構造。起業子4の火ン(保持枠1への取り付け構造が、第1実施例とは異なる。即ち、回転非対称光学素子4の表面(凸レンズ3側の面)には、図7に明示されたように円形の外形の一部に非円形部(光地方向のキー構)4 a とアライメントマーク4 b の穿設された環状の一部面等4 e と、この平面部4 e とりも僅かに突出した第1 実施例と同様の3次元曲面部4 d 上に閉口17 a を有する明る主教り17 が基常により設けられている。この場合、3次元曲面部4 d は2が形成されていて、この3次元曲面部4 d 上に閉口17 a を有する明る大力に対している。この場合、3次元曲面部4 d は図9に示すように平面部4 e よりも凹んだ位間に形成して明るさ数り17 を基着するようにしても良い。

【0019】回転非対称光学条子4の裏面(白レンズ6 側の面)は平面であって、この楽子4は、図5に示された如く、平面路4cをレンズ保持等1に設けられた突当 が1に接着することにより固定される。この実施例では、回転非対称光学素子4の回転方向の位置決めば、非円形部4a2とに形成された非円形形1十二前)1c及び5bとに共通に十二8を接接することにより、行われる。これにより、回転非対称光学素子4は、レンズ保持枠1とCCD保持枠5に対して光軸の周りの回転方向にも高積度で位置決めます。

【0020】本実施例では、非円形部1c. 4a. 5b がレンズ保持枠1,回転非対称光学素子4, CCD保持 枠5にそれぞれ一つずつ何れも凹型濃として形成された が、これらは複数箇所に設けられても良く、また、V型 満(図9(a)参照)またはU型温として一箇所または 複数箇所に形成され、これに対応してキー18も横断面 形状がV型またはU型に形成されたものを用いるように しても良い。更に、凹型溝の代わりに凸型を形成して、 この凸型をキー溝1 cに係合されるようにしても良い。 また、明るさ絞り17は3次元曲面4d 上に蒸着により 形成されたが、図9に示すように平面部4cに例えばリ ン青銅板などで作られた開口部 1 7 a' を有する平面板 状明るさ絞り17′を接合することにより構成してもよ い。この場合、明るさ絞り17'を回転非対称光学素子 4と接合して一体化した後、凸型, V型溝またはU型溝 などの非円形部4aを設けて置くと、同様に回転方向の 位置決めが可能である。なお、明るさ絞り17、17' の開口部 1 7 a, 1 7 a' の各辺は X軸, Y軸とそれぞ れ平行であり、その中心は光軸と一致している。その他 本実施例の作用効果は第1実施例のそれらと同様である ので、説明を省略する。

【0021】以上説明したように、本発明の撮像装置 は、特許請求の範囲に記載した特徴のほかに、下記の特 徴を有している。 (1) 前記位置出し手段は、前記光学素子の表面上に設けられたアライメントマークを基準として前記光学素子に形成されている請求項1に記載の攝像装置。

【0022】(2)前記明るさ絞りは前記光学素子の表面に蒸着されている請求項1に記載の撮像装置。

【0023】(3) 前記明るを絞りは非円形態を有する 的記光学素子表面の所定位置に一体的に付設されてお り、前記光学素子は前記非円形態を前記保持枠に対応し て形成された非円形部に係合させることにより前記保持 枠に保持されるようになっている請求項1に記載の撮像 装置。

【0024】(4)前記明るさ絞りの閉口形状は長方形または正方形である請求項1に記載の楊優装置。

[0025] (5) 前記光学素子を含む対物光学系と前 記固体規像素子との位置決めを、画像処理を併用して前 記固体規像素子からの画像信号をテレビモニターで観察 しながら行なうようにした前が項1に記載の規像装置。 [0026] (6) 回転非対称な表面形状を有する光学 素子を製造する方法において、前記表面形状を形成する と同時に基準マークを刻設し、該基準マークをもとに前 記光学素子の後加工処理を行なうようにしたことを特徴 とする方法。

【0027】(7) Zを前配対物光学系の光軸、Aを係数、Xを前配固体操像業子の画業配列の水平 (走査)方向(モニターの水平方向)と平行で前配2軸に直交する軸、Yを前配固体操像業子の画業配列の垂直(走査方向に直交)方向(モニター上の垂直方向)と平行で前配2軸に直交する軸としたとき、前記光学素子の表面形状はZ=A(X3+Y3)を満たする次元曲面である諸東項1に配載の光学業子の製造方法。

#### [0028]

【発明の効果】上述の如く本発明によれば、簡単な構成 にも拘わらず、回転非対称た表面形状を有する光学素子 を含む対物光学系の高精度な位置決めが可能であり、広 い被写界深度範囲に渡って高画質の画像を得ることので きる楊像整類を掲伸することができる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る撮像装置の第1実施例の全体構成 を示す断面図である。

【図2】(a)は第1実施例に用いられている回転非対 称な表面形状を有する光学素子の正面図、(b)はその 斜視図である。 【図3】(a)は図2に示した光学素子の変形例の正面図、(b)はその斜視図である。

【図4】図1のA-A線に沿う断面図である。

【図5】本発明に係る撮像装置の第2実施例の全体構成 を示す断面図である。

【図6】図5に示した掃像装置の外御斜排図である。

【図7】第2実施例に用いられている回転非対称な表面 形状を有する光学素子の斜視図である。

【図8】図5のB-B線に沿う断面図である。

【図9】(a)は図7に示したのとは異なる回転非対称な表面形状を有する光学素子の正面図、(b)は(a)のC-C線に沿う断面図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

1	レンズ保持枠
1 a	非円形部
1 b	非円形部
1 c	非円形部
2	凹レンズ
3, 6	凸レンズ
4	回転非対称な表面形状を有する光学素子
4 a	非円形部
4 b	アライメントマーク
4 c	平面部

4 c 平面部 4 d 3次元曲面部 5 CCD保持枠 5 a 非円形部

5 b 非円形部 7 カバーガラス 8 固体撮像素子

9 フレキシブルリード 10 フレア絞り

1 1 回路基板 1 1 a 接続端子

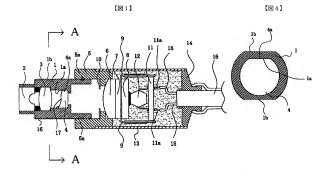
12 電子部品 13 シールドケース

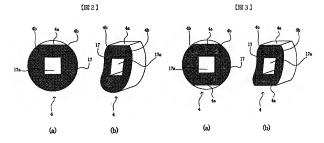
14 ケーブルホルダー15 信号ケーブル

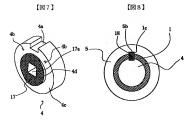
16 信号ケーブル束 17,17 明るさ絞り

17a, 17a' 開口部

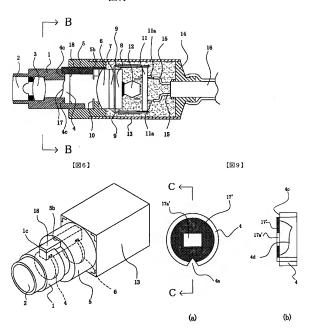
18 +-







[図5]



-7.17	1/L	~ -	-32a	ママン

(51) Int.Cl.7		識別記号	FI		テーマコード(参考)
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4C061 AA00 BB02 CC06 DD00 FF40

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PP08 PP11 RR15 UU03

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AC65 AC75 AC78 CA00

5C024 AA01 BA03 CA33 EA02 EA04

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5C054 AA01 AA05 CA04 CC05 CD01

CEO2 CGO8 CHO7 DAO1 EAO1

HA12

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COLTD

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(54) IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an image pickup device capable of positioning accurately and highly precisely an optical system including an optical element having a rotation-asymmetric surface shape.

SOLUTION: This device is provided with an objective optical system including an optical element 4 having a rotationally asymmetric surface shape, a brightness diaphragm 17 having a rotation-asymmetric opening shape, a solid image pickup element 8, and holding means 1, 5 for holding them. Positioning means (noncircular part) 4a, 1a, 1b, 5a in a rotational direction with respect to an optical axis are provided in the solid image pickup element 8 and the holding means 1,

5, and the diaphragm 17 is vapor-deposited on a surface of the optical element
4.
LEGAL STATUS [Date of request for examination]
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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] a revolution -- the optical system containing at least one optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type, and a revolution -the image pick-up equipment characterized by for the hand of cut to the optical axis of brightness drawing to have carried out location appearance to said optical element, and to establish a means in the image pick-up equipment which has a maintenance means hold brightness drawing which has an unsymmetrical opening configuration, a solid state image pickup device, and said optical element, brightness drawing and a solid state image pickup device, respectively. [Claim 2] The shaft which is parallel to the direction (a monitor's horizontal direction) of a horizontal (scan) of the pixel array of a solid state image pickup device, and intersects I X / a multiplier and I Z perpendicularly with said Z-axis in the optical axis of optical system, and A, It is image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 which has the shape of surface type expressed on the three-dimension curved surface with which said optical element fills Z=A (X3+Y3) when the shaft which is parallel to the vertical (it intersects perpendicularly with scanning direction) direction (perpendicular direction on a monitor) of the pixel array of a solid state image pickup device, and intersects perpendicularly with said Z-axis is set as Y.

[Claim 3] Said optical element and/or brightness drawing are image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 to which it has the appearance containing an un-circular part, and revolution positioning to said solid state image pickup device is performed by this un-circular part.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] this invention -- a revolution -- the object optical system containing at least one optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type, and a revolution -- it is related with the image pick-up equipment which has brightness drawing which has an unsymmetrical opening

configuration, and a solid state image pickup device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The electronic endoscope which enabled it to observe by making solid state image pickup devices, such as CCD, build in the long and slender insertion point of an endoscope, transmitting to the image processing system which installed the electrical signal which is made to carry out image formation of the observation image of the part for observation with an objective lens on the image pick-up side of a solid state image pickup device, and is acquired in the exterior of an endoscope through the signal cable, changing into a picture signal, and displaying the image of the part for observation on a monitor in recent years is used widely.

[0003] Moreover, the objective lens used for carrying out image formation on a solid state image pickup device has also diversified the observation image, and the objective lens which has the shape of complicated surface type may be incorporated. for example, PCT/US it is indicated to 96/01514 etc. -- as -- a revolution -- the spatial frequency characteristics of optical system are changed using an unsymmetrical optical element, and the technique to which the depth of field of optical system were expanded is proposed. the case of this technique -- a revolution -- an unsymmetrical optical element -- a revolution -- unsymmetrical -- fading (revolution unsymmetrical aberration) -- since it generates, electric signal

processing amends this dotage and it has the description that cross to the depth of field range larger than the case where the usual lens system is used as a result for whether your being Haruka, and a high-definition image is obtained.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

[0004] By the way, since it constitutes as a premise that an optical image is in a certain specific condition, when an optical image will be in the condition of differing from the thing of a schedule, as for the signal-processing system used for this object, amendment loses its effect, and it usually has the trouble that image quality will deteriorate greatly. moreover -- this kind of image pick-up equipment -- a revolution -- since the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type is used, unlike the case where the usual lens symmetrical with a revolution is used, positioning of the high degree of accuracy of an optical element and exact positioning of a hand of cut are needed.

[0005] the place which this invention is made in view of such a trouble that the conventional technique has, and is made into the object -- a revolution -- it is in offering the image pick-up equipment in which the accuracy of the optical system containing the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type and positioning of high degree of accuracy are possible.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] image pick-up equipment according to this

invention in order to attain the above-mentioned object — a revolution — the optical system containing at least one optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type, and a revolution — in the image pick-up equipment which has a maintenance means hold brightness drawing which has an unsymmetrical opening configuration, a solid state image pickup device, and said optical element, brightness drawing and a solid state image pickup device, respectively, it is characterized by for the hand of cut to the optical axis of brightness drawing to have carried out location appearance to said optical element, and to establish a means.

[0007] The shaft which according to this invention is parallel to the direction (a monitor's horizontal direction) of a horizontal (scan) of the pixel array of a solid state image pickup device, and intersects [ X / a multiplier and ] Z perpendicularly with said Z-axis in the optical axis of optical system, and A, When the shaft which is parallel to the vertical (it intersects perpendicularly with scanning direction) direction (perpendicular direction on a monitor) of the pixel array of a solid state image pickup device, and intersects perpendicularly with said Z-axis is set as Y, said optical element has the shape of surface type expressed on the three-dimension curved surface with which Z=A (X3+Y3) is filled.

[0008] Moreover, according to this invention, said optical element and/or

brightness drawing have the appearance containing an un-circular part, and revolution positioning to said solid state image pickup device is performed by this un-circular part.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, it explains based on the example illustrating the destalt of operation of this invention.

the revolution by which the sectional view showing the whole 1st example configuration of the image pick-up equipment which example 1 drawing 1 requires for this invention (for endoscopes), and drawing 2 (a) are used for the image pick-up equipment of drawing 1 -- the revolution which showed the front view of the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type, and drawing 2 (b) in the perspective view, and showed drawing 3 (a) to drawing 2 -- the perspective view and drawing 4 of the front view of the modification of the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type, and drawing 3 (b) are the A-A line sectional views of drawing 1. The concave lens with which one was held among drawing at the lens maintenance frame, and 2 was held at the lens maintenance frame 1, the convex lens with which 3 was held at the lens maintenance frame 1, and the revolution by which adhesion maintenance of 4 was carried out at the lens maintenance frame 1 -- it has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type -- an optical element (It is hereafter called a revolution unsymmetrical optical element), the CCD maintenance frame with which 5 was attached in the lens maintenance frame 1. The convex lens with which adhesion immobilization of 6 was carried out at the CCD maintenance frame 5, the cover glass with which adhesion immobilization of 7 was carried out at the CCD maintenance frame 5, Solid state image pickup devices, such as CCD by which adhesion immobilization of 8 is carried out in the condition of having made the convex lens 6 and the optical center in agreement at cover glass 7, and bump junction of the flexible lead 9 is carried out at the edge of the field by the side of an image pick-up side. The flare diaphragm attached in the CCD maintenance frame 5 by 10 so that an opening core might be in agreement with the optical center of a convex lens 6. The circuit board by which 11 is held in the field of an opposite hand through the electronic parts (transistor) 12 by which adhesion immobilization was carried out with electric insulation adhesives with the image pick-up side of a solid state image pickup device 8, and each free end of the flexible lead 9 is soldered to the both-sides side. The shielding case with which, as for 13, the CCD maintenance frame 5 was attached, the cable holder in which 14 blockades the opening edge of a shielding case 13, 15 is the signal cable bundle which two or more signal cables connected to two or more connection terminal 11a by which connection immobilization was carried out. respectively, and 16 bundled two or more signal cables 15 to the circuit board 11, and was inserted in it at the cable holder 14.

[0010] the revolution generated in the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 although adhesion immobilization of a convex lens 6, cover glass 7, and the solid state image pickup device 8 of each other is carried out by the optical adhesives of ultraviolet curing and a heat-curing concomitant use mold in the condition of having made the optical center of a flare diaphragm 10 or a solid state image pickup device 8 in agreement with the optical axis of a convex lens 6 -- when unsymmetrical aberration is large, eccentricity of the optical center of a flare diaphragm 10 or a solid state image pickup device 8 may be carried out to an optical axis, and it may be established. With the side in which the electronic parts 12 of the circuit board 11 are formed, although not illustrated, connection immobilization of the electronic parts, such as a chip capacitor and a chip resistor, is carried out with high-melting cream solder in the field of an opposite hand. The polyimide tape is stuck on the flexible lead 9 for electric insulation, the space formed by the CCD maintenance frame 5, the shielding case 13, and the cable holder 14 is filled up with adhesives, and these component parts are fixed in one.

[0011] The configuration of the front face (field by the side of a convex lens 3) of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 is a three-dimension curved surface with which Z=A (X3+Y3) is filled, when the optical-axis core of the object optical system containing a concave lens 2 and convex lenses 3 and 6 is made into the zero of the X-axis and a Y-axis. The Z-axis, the X-axis, and a Y-axis lie at right angles mutually, the optical axis of object optical system and A are a multiplier, and the X-axis of the Z-axis is [ the direction (a monitor's horizontal direction) of a horizontal (scan) of the pixel array of a solid state image pickup device 8, parallel and a Y-axis ] in this case, parallel to the vertical (it intersects perpendicularly with scanning direction) direction (perpendicular direction on a monitor) of the pixel array of a solid state image pickup device 8. As shown in drawing 2, the brightness drawing 17 which has square opening 17a is formed in this front face by vacuum evaporationo, and the flux of light which has penetrated and carried out incidence of a concave lens 2 and the convex lens 3 is extracted to predetermined magnitude.

[0012] The rear face (field by the side of a convex lens 6) of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 is a flat surface, and adhesion immobilization of the periphery section is carried out at the lens maintenance frame 1 in the condition of it having been attached to the striking portion prepared in the lens maintenance frame 1, and having been guessed and positioned. Moreover, un-circular section 4a is prepared in a part of periphery of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4, and positioning of the hand of cut of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 is performed by engaging with

un-circular section 1a (referring to drawing 4) by which this un-circular section 4a was formed in the inner skin of the lens maintenance frame 1 corresponding to this. In this example, the un-circular section is formed by making flat the part which the periphery section of a circular lens counters. Therefore, positioning of high degree of accuracy uses the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 also as the hand of cut centering on an optical axis to the lens maintenance frame 1. In the example shown in drawing 2, although un-circular section 4a is prepared only in one place of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4, it may be prepared in two places which counter as shown in drawing 3, and the number is not limited. In this case, it is not necessary to say that un-circular section 1a is prepared in two places also corresponding to the lens maintenance frame 1. Although not illustrated, the un-circular section is similarly prepared in the lens maintenance frame 1 and the CCD maintenance frame 5, respectively, and the hand of cut is positioned by making un-circular section 1b of the lens maintenance frame 1, and un-circular section 5a of the CCD maintenance frame 5 engaged. That is, the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 and a solid state image pickup device 8 will be positioned by high degree of accuracy in the hand of cut centering on an optical axis. In the case of the configuration with which the shape of surface type of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 fills Z=A (X3+Y3) by the above So that it may become parallel [ the X-axis / the direction (horizontal direction on a monitor) of a horizontal (scan) of the pixel array of a solid state image pickup device 8, parallel, and a Y-axis ] to the vertical (it intersects perpendicularly with scanning direction) direction (perpendicular direction on a monitor) of the pixel array of a solid state image pickup device 8 It becomes possible to position to high degree of accuracy in the hand of cut centering on an optical axis (Z-axis).

[0013] Here, the manufacture approach of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 is explained. Although this revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 is formed with a mould or a press, as shown in drawing 2, in that formation process, alignment mark (reference mark) 4b is prepared in the part on the front face of a component which the flux of light does not pass optically. For example, although not illustrated, the mold of alignment mark 4b is engraved in the press die with the shape of surface type of a component, and alignment mark 4b is driven into forming the shape of surface type of a component at a press process. and coincidence. At least two alignment mark 4b is prepared as shown in drawing 2 and 3, for example, it is carrying out the cross-joint mold. Next, patterning of the opening 17a of the brightness drawing 17 formed of vacuum evaporationo on the basis of this alignment mark 4b is carried out, although the configuration of opening 17a was made into the square in the example -- a rectangle and an octagon -- circular -- in addition to this, it is good anyway. Moreover, the core of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 and the core of opening 17a may be \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* carried out. Un-circular section 4a is similarly processed on the basis of alignment mark 4b.

[0014] thus, a revolution — since alignment mark 4b is engraved at the time of manufacture even if it is an unsymmetrical optical element, it is possible to be able to distinguish the directivity of a component easily in degree process, and to form optical drawing with high degree of accuracy on the front face of a component by vacuum evaporationo on the basis of this alignment mark 4b. Since processing processing is carried out after the un-circular section of a component appearance is also positioned with high degree of accuracy on the basis of alignment mark 4b, it becomes possible to manufacture this light source study component with a high precision, and highly precise positioning and the maintenance of a component of within the limit [lens] are easy. Moreover, since alignment mark 4b is engraved on the part which a beam of light does not pass, any effect is not done optically.

[0015] by the way -- the image pick-up equipment by this invention -- the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 -- a revolution -- unsymmetrical -- fading (revolution unsymmetrical aberration) -- since it has generated -- the usual focus appearance -- carrying out -- it cannot do. photographic subjects, such as a chart, are put on a predetermined location, usual carries out focus

appearance (adjustment of the direction of an optical axis (*Z* direction)), observing the image by the monitor, the direction of an optical axis of the lens maintenance frame 1 and the CCD maintenance frame 5 is adjusted so that a focus may suit, and he is trying to fix both in an activity however — this example — the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 — a revolution — unsymmetrical — fading (revolution unsymmetrical aberration) — since it has generated — the above usual focus appearance — carrying out — it cannot do. therefore, signal processing electric in the case of this example — using together — a revolution — unsymmetrical — fading (revolution unsymmetrical aberration) — it is made to work by a \*\*\*\* carrying out focus appearance, observing the amended image by the monitor.

[0016] Moreover, leave a degree of freedom (ASOBI) to un-circular section 1b (refer to drawing 4) formed in the peripheral face of the lens maintenance frame 1, and un-circular section 5a (refer to drawing 1) formed corresponding to the inner skin of the CCD maintenance frame 5, and it is made to put on it. the above-mentioned signal processing was used together -- focus appearance is carried out, and in the case of an activity, the hand of cut of the lens maintenance frame 1 and the CCD maintenance frame 5 is adjusted, and you may make it fix to it in this case, since it can work simultaneously by optical system's carrying out focus appearance and the hand of cut of the revolution

unsymmetrical optical element 4 carrying out location appearance to an activity, it is convenient. Moreover, since it adjusts based on an image, the amount of gaps between the aberration currently assumed by signal processing and the aberration generated in actual optical system can be made into min. Therefore, while being able to raise image quality, it becomes possible to also raise the yield in a manufacture phase.

[0017] thus — according to this example — a revolution, even if it uses the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type since the hand of cut to the optical axis like the un-circular section corresponding to the lens maintenance frame holding this optical element and this optical element carried out location appearance and the means was established this optical element — high degree of accuracy — it can position — moreover, a revolution — since brightness drawing which has an unsymmetrical opening configuration is also vapor-deposited by the front face of this optical element, it is similarly positioned with high degree of accuracy, and sufficient optical-character ability can be realized.

[0018] The front view of a different revolution unsymmetrical [ that the sectional view showing the whole 2nd example configuration of the image pick-up equipment which example 2 <u>drawing 5</u> requires for this invention (for endoscopes), the appearance perspective view of the image pick-up equipment

which showed drawing 6 to drawing 5, the perspective view of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element used for the image pick-up equipment which showed drawing 7 to drawing 5, and drawing 8 were shown in the B-B line sectional view of drawing 5, and drawing 9 (a) be shown in drawing 7 potical element, and drawing 9 (b) are the C-C line sectional views of drawing 9 (a). The same sign is used for the same member and the same part on having been shown in the 1st example, and parenchyma among drawing, and explanation is omitted. As for this example, the structure of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 and the installation structure to the lens maintenance frame 1 of this component 4 differ from the 1st example. namely, in the front face (field by the side of a convex lens 3) of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 Annular flat-surface section 4c by which un-circular section (key way of direction of optical axis) 4a and alignment mark 4b were drilled in a part of circular appearance as clearly shown by drawing 7, 4d of the same three-dimension curved-surface sections as the 1st example which projected more slightly than this flat-surface section 4c is formed, and the brightness drawing 17 which has opening 17a is formed by vacuum evaporation on 4d of this three-dimension curved-surface section. In this case, 4d of three-dimension curved-surface sections is formed in the location dented rather than flat-surface section 4c as shown in drawing 9, and you may make it vapor-deposit the brightness drawing unsymmetrical optical element 4 is a flat surface, and this component 4 is fixed by pasting up the periphery section on the lens maintenance frame 1, where flat-surface section 4c is dashed and positioned to the striking portion in which it was prepared by the lens maintenance frame 1, as shown in drawing 5. In this example, positioning of the hand of cut of the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 is performed by fitting in a key 18 common to un-circular section 4a and the un-circular sections (key way) 1c and 5b formed in the lens maintenance frame 1 and the CCD maintenance frame 5 corresponding to this. Thereby, the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 may be positioned with high degree of accuracy to the lens maintenance frame 1 and the CCD maintenance frame 5 also in the surrounding hand of cut of an optical axis. [0020] In this example, although every one all were formed in the lens

[0019] The rear face (field by the side of a convex lens 6) of the revolution

maintenance frame 1, the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4, and the CCD maintenance frame 5 as a concave mold groove, respectively, the un-circular sections 1c, 4a, and 5b These may be prepared in two or more places, and it is formed in one place or two or more places as V mold groove (refer to drawing 9 (a)) or a U mold groove, and you may make it a cross-section configuration use what was formed in the V type or U mold corresponding to this

also as for a key 18. Furthermore, a convex type is formed instead of a concave mold groove, and this convex type may be made to engage with key way 1c. Moreover, the brightness drawing 17 may be constituted by joining plate-like brightness drawing 17' which has opening 17a' made by flat-surface section 4c for example, with the phosphor bronze plate etc. as shown in drawing 9. although formed of vacuum evaporationo on 4d of three-dimension curved surfaces. In this case, if un-circular section 4a, such as a convex type, V mold groove, or U mold groove, is prepared and placed after joining brightness drawing 17' to the revolution unsymmetrical optical element 4 and unifying. positioning of a hand of cut is possible similarly. In addition, each side of opening 17a of the brightness drawing 17 and 17' and 17a' is parallel to the X-axis and a Y-axis respectively, and the core is in agreement with an optical axis. In addition, since the operation effectiveness of this example is the same as that of them of the 1st example, explanation is omitted.

[0021] As explained above, the image pick-up equipment of this invention has the following description other than the description indicated to the claim.

(1) the image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 currently formed in said optical element on the basis of said alignment mark in which location appearance was carried out and the means was formed on the front face of said optical element. [0022] (2) Said brightness drawing is image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 vapor-deposited by the front face of said optical element.

[0023] (3) It is image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 which said brightness drawing is attached to the predetermined location on said front face of an optical element which has the un-circular section in one, and is held at said maintenance frame when said optical element makes said un-circular section engage with the un-circular section formed corresponding to said maintenance frame.

[0024] (4) The opening configuration of said brightness drawing is image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 which is a rectangle or a square.

[0025] (5) Image pick-up equipment according to claim 1 which was made to perform while using the image processing together for positioning with the object optical system containing said optical element, and said solid state image pickup device and observing the picture signal from said solid state image pickup device by the television monitor.

[0026] (6) a revolution — the approach characterized by engraving a reference mark in the approach of manufacturing the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type at the same time it forms the shape of said surface type, and performing post-processing processing of said optical element based on this reference mark.

[0027] (7) The shaft which is parallel to the direction (a monitor's horizontal direction) of a horizontal (scan) of the pixel array of said solid state image pickup device, and intersects [ X / a multiplier and ] Z perpendicularly with said Z-axis in the optical axis of said object optical system, and A, It is the manufacture approach of the optical element according to claim 1 which is the three-dimension curved surface with which the shape of surface type of said optical element fills Z=A (X3+Y3) when the shaft which is parallel to the vertical (it intersects perpendicularly with scanning direction) direction (perpendicular direction on a monitor) of the pixel array of said solid state image pickup device, and intersects perpendicularly with said Z-axis is set as Y.

[0028]

[Effect of the Invention] according to [ like / \*\*\*\* ] this invention — irrespective of an easy configuration — a revolution — highly precise positioning of the object optical system containing the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type is possible, and the image pick-up equipment which can be brought into the large depth of field range, and can obtain a high-definition image can be offered.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view showing the whole 1st example configuration of the image pick-up equipment concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] the revolution for which (a) is used in the 1st example -- the front view of the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type, and (b) are the perspective view.

[Drawing 3] The front view of the modification of the optical element which showed (a) to drawing 2, and (b) are the perspective view.

[Drawing 4] It is the sectional view which meets the A-A line of drawing 1.

[<u>Drawing 5</u>] It is the sectional view showing the whole 2nd example configuration of the image pick-up equipment concerning this invention.

[<u>Drawing 6</u>] It is the appearance perspective view of the image pick-up equipment shown in drawing 5.

[Drawing 7] the revolution used for the 2nd example -- it is the perspective view of an optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface type.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view which meets the B-B line of drawing 5.

[Drawing 9] a different revolution from (a) having been shown in drawing 7 — the front view of the optical element which has the shape of unsymmetrical surface

type, and (b) are sectional views which meet the C-C line of (a).
[Description of Notations]
1 Lens Maintenance Frame
1a Un-circular section
1b Un-circular section
1c Un-circular section
2 Concave Lens
3 Six Convex lens
4 Revolution Optical Element Which Has the Shape of Unsymmetrical Surface
Туре
4a Un-circular section
4b Alignment mark
4c Flat-surface section
4d Three-dimension curved-surface section
5 CCD Maintenance Frame
5a Un-circular section
5b Un-circular section
7 Cover Glass
8 Solid State Image Pickup Device
9 Flexible Lead

- 10 Flare Diaphragm
- 11 Circuit Board
- 11a Connection terminal
- 12 Electronic Parts
- 13 Shielding Case
- 14 Cable Holder
- 15 Signal Cable
- 16 Signal Cable Bundle
- 17 17' Brightness drawing
- 17a, 17a' Opening
- 18 Key